FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1847. [NO. 1581.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now received their Fall and Winter Stock of **GOODS**, and would be glad to see their friends or supply their orders. We have a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

MORE TIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

Among which may positively be found some of the CHEAPEST and Handsomest ***Watches & Jewelry*** that has ever been offered for sale in this market. Without enumerating the various articles and their respective prices, call and see for yourselves if the above assertion is not true.

Gentlemen call and have your Watches genteely repaired and warranted.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

Fine Double-barrelled GUNS; Revolving and various other kinds of PISTOLS; Military Goods; Fine Pocket Knives; Accordeons; Perfumeries; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; fine Razors and Straps; large lot of Silver Spoons, Gold Pens, &c. &c.

J. M. B.
August 21, 1847. 80-6t

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by Wm. A. Moody to me for certain purposes, I shall sell to the highest bidder, in Rockingham, Richmond county, on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th inst., a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Furniture of all kinds and qualities, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Harness, &c.

ALSO, all his REAL ESTATE, consisting in part of a neat DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Main street.

If the whole of said Property be not exhausted in satisfying the conditions of said Deed, the sale will be continued until all is disposed of, for the benefit of T. Moody and others, to whom a second trust of said property has been made by the said Wm. A. Moody.

Terms made known on day of sale.

FRANCIS A. TERRY, Trustee.
Rockingham, N. C., Sept. 8, 1847. 80-2w
[Pr. adv. $1 25.]

25 *Valuable Negroes* FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of the late John B. Kelly, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, sell Twenty-five valuable and likely NEGROES, belonging to said estate. A credit of six months will be given, upon purchasers complying with the terms of the sale.

ALEX'R KELLY, Adm'r.
Carthage, Sept. 6, 1847. 80-6w

P. S. It is possible that but a part of the above-named property will be sold.

[Pr. adv. $2 10.]

The most Brilliant Lottery ever drawn in the United States.

$100,000, $40,000, $20,000.

200 Prizes of $2,000, amounting to $400,000, Being the lowest three Number Prizes.

The 1st and 2d drawn numbers, $1,000! The 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn numbers, $500!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1847, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand Prize of $100,000, 1 of 40,000, 1 splendid Prize of $20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 12,075, 5 splendid Prizes of 10,000, 5 of 5,000, 5 of 4,000, 200 Prizes (lowest three numbers) of 2,000, 63 Prizes (1st and 2d drawn numbers) of 1,000, 126 Prizes (2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn nos.) of 500, 126 Prizes (4th and 5th, or 5th and 6th drawn nos.) of 250, 126 Prizes (6th and 7th, or 7th and 8th drawn nos.) 150 [illegible] 3717 of 80, 23,436 of 40.

Price of Tickets.—Wholes $40, Halves $20, Quarters $10, Eighths $5.

Certificates of Packages, in the above Magnificent Scheme, can be had as follows:

A certificate of a package of 25 Wholes, $500 00
Do. do. 25 Halves, 250 00
Do. do. 25 Quarters, 125 00
Do. do. 25 Eighths, 62 50

A certificate of a package of wholes entitles the holder to all over $408 nett that may be drawn by the twenty-five tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

This Grand Scheme is the most attractive one that has ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy of the attention of adventurers. *The lowest prize that can be drawn by a ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers, is $2,000*—and any ticket having on it the *1st and 2d drawn numbers only, will be entitled to a prize of $1,000!*

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Scheme, will be promptly attended to, and an account of the drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. Maury & Co., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

4000 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON, Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

VAUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Clerk and Master for the County of Moore, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of said County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House door in the Town of Carthage, sell the following described Tracts of LAND, situated in Moore county, and belonging to the Estate of the late John B. Kelly, dec'd, to-wit:—

3000 acres, more or less, on either side of McLendon's Creek, within three miles of the town of Carthage, the Plantation on which the said John B. Kelly resided preceding his death. Said farm is of great value, embraces some five hundred acres of rich low grounds, a large portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of grain of all kinds, and a large portion of the up lands are well suited to the growth of cotton. The Dwelling house upon said farm is a large two story building, nearly new built, out of the best materials, and well painted. The Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stables, and Negro houses, are all large, admirably constructed for the purposes for which they are respectively intended, and comparatively new.—Upon the farm are very valuable Grist and Saw Mills, that have cost the Estate much money, and are now being completed. The situation is healthy, pleasant, and every way desirable.

Also, 3½ lots in the Town of Carthage, upon which is erected a Store-house, and some other buildings.

Also, 300 acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Wet Creek, in the said County, adjoining the lands of Angus Merison (Elder) and others.

Also, 460 acres, more or less, on Mill Creek, adjoining the lands of John Morison and others.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, known as the McCaskill Lands.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of A. C. Curry, James Monk, and others, on the waters of Dunham's Creek.

☞ The sale will be made on a credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved sureties.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
Carthage, Sept. 4, 1847. 80-ts
[Pr. adv. $5 25.]

A CARD.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the centre of the village of Lexington, N. C. The said Property will be sold low, as the subscriber wishes to leave soon for the North. A medical gentleman, who wishes an extensive practice, will find it a desirable location. The practice will average from $1200 to $1800 per annum. Possession will be given whenever desired, and terms made easy for the purchaser. Any further information relative to the above, will immediately be attended to by addressing the subscriber.

B. H. WHITNEY.
Lexington, September 5, 1847. 80-tw

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COOK & POWELL, for the purpose of transacting a general mercantile business, and have taken the Store in the McArn building recently occupied by Mr. John D. Williams, where they are receiving their Winter Stock of GOODS, embracing

Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware, Hollow Ware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Saddles, Bridles and Martingales, a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware,
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of dealers in this market, as they are satisfied that their Stock will offer inducements, and they are determined not to be undersold by any respectable establishment in the Town.

Orders will be as faithfully executed as though the party ordering were present to select the articles.

JOHN H. COOK.
JOHN W. POWELL.
Sept. 6, 1847. 79-3w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, at the old Stand, my Fall and Winter Supply, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, and Clocks.

Also, a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS—some very superior. All of which I am willing to sell at the lowest market prices for cash, or exchange for country produce.

W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, Aug 23, 1847. 77-8w

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their supply of NEW GOODS, at the OLD STAND, next door South of Messrs. J. Huske & Son.

Also, at the NEW STORE, East of the Market, known as Shackelford's Corner, a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths; Cassimeres; Marseilles and Silk Vesting; new style Cashmeres, for Ladies' dresses. Also, all styles of Silk Dresses and Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, and Prints of all the newest styles.

Also, a splendid stock of HATS, BONNETS, and SHOES, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
August 31, 1847. 78-2m

In Store and for Sale,
20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use,
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hull & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article.
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap.
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.
Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70 tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE

J. BRASELMAN, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he is at Mr. Boggs's Hotel, and offers his services in the line of his profession, if applied to immediately, as he purposes to remain a short time.

A successful practice for the last 39 years requires no further recommendation.

Sept. 6. 79-tf

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.
25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

STEAMER WATEREE.

THIS Boat has been purchased to run from this place to Charleston, the ensuing Season. She is of very light draught, and substantially built. She is now being put in first rate condition, and will be ready to receive Freight in Charleston by the first day of September next.—She is to be commanded by Capt. White, so favorably known as the late commander of the Steamer Anson. The Agents at Charleston will be Messrs. Smith, Mowry & Son, and B. King, Esq. at Georgetown. All Goods shipped by this Boat from either of the above places, will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out. No commissions will be charged for Receiving and Forwarding. There will be no charge made for receiving and forwarding Cotton, or any other Produce shipped by this Boat.

AUG. P. LACOSTE,
Agent at Cheraw.
Cheraw, S. C., July 27, 1847. 73-9w

HERR CLINE.

THIS Splendid Race Horse and Stallion will make his Fall Season in the vicinity of Fayetteville, commencing 20th August, and ending 15th October, and will be let to a limited number of Mares at Ten Dollars each, to be paid when the Mare is ascertained to be in foal. Herr Cline is the only living colt of the old imported Sir Archy, and inferior to none of his get, as a race horse, having made the best time in his three mile races that was ever made in America.

This is probably the only opportunity of raising colts from this distinguished horse, as very urgent applications are made for him to go South, where his colts are highly prized. His extended Pedigree can be seen on his handbills, or the turf register.

SOLOMON PARKS,
Agent for the owner.
August 21, 1847. 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Samuel Chaney and others, *vs.* Amos Chaney and others.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Amos Chaney and the heirs of Nathan Chaney, dec'd, to-wit: John Chaney, Jr., Margaret, who intermarried with one Jackson, David Chaney, Jesse Chaney, Sarah, who intermarried with one King, Minsden Chaney, Lucy, who intermarried with one Lacey, Martha Chaney, [illegible] Chaney, Rachael Chaney, William Chaney, Julia Ann Chaney, Mary Chaney, and Amos Chaney, Jr. the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to answer, plead to, or demur to the Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

T. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

John Strickland and others, *vs.* Alexander Strickland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Strickland resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 79-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1847.

Duncan McFarland and others, *vs.* William Cowper McFarland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Odom and wife Mary Jane, Isaac Hoffman and wife Caroline, and Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in July, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard *vs* Alexander May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by
H. LEETE.
July 5, 1847. 75-tf

LOST OR STOLEN.

THREE Boxes, containing Books and Medicine, belonging to Doct. D. Evans. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving them at the Store of

S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 6, 1847. 79-4w

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates, Civil and Military Officers, Teachers in Schools and Academies, with their Pupils, and Clergymen of the several denominations, of Robeson County, are respectfully invited to attend and join the procession on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the new Academy and Lodge at Lumberton, on Saturday, October 2, 1847.

An Address will be delivered by Bro. R. S. French.

Sept. 2, 1847. 79-3w

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C. on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
14 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 64tf

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 71tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67 tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjoram, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A VERY superior article. For sale by
J. & F. WADDILL.
June 28. 63tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
14 S. J. HINSDALE.

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 58tf

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Caswell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASWELL.
Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
14 S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

NOTICE.

LEFT my bed and board near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, without my knowledge, on the night of the 15th inst., my wife SABARA, without any provocation and without my leave. I therefore forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

ALBERT WRIGHT.
August 16, 1847. 76-6wpd-[pr. adv. $2 10.]

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM OUR EXTRA OF THURSDAY LAST.

Knowing the great desire of the public to get full particulars of the very important news from Mexico, we hasten to publish as full accounts as time and room will permit.

These accounts are copied from the N. Orleans Picayune of the 8th and 9th inst., being sent by special express to that Office.

BRILLIANT VICTORIES!

Important from Gen. Scott's Army.

BATTLES OF COUTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO.

Total Defeat of the Mexicans—Gen. Scott encamped within two and a half miles of the City of Mexico—Armistice between the two Armies—Negotiations with Mr. Trist for a Peace Commenced.

The U. S. steamship Mary Kingsland, Capt. John Davis, arrived at an early hour this morning. By her we have received our letters from Mr. Kendall from the 22d to the 28th August, all dated from Tacubaya. A courier despatched by him on the 20th, with the first account of the battle fought on that day, was cut off.

From a map and plan of the battle-fields before us, we note that they are called the battles of Contreras and Churubusco—so called from field works of the enemy of those names. The victories were decisive, but so far as we can judge from a hasty perusal of a portion of our letters, the proposition for an armistice was made by Gen. Scott—probably at the suggestion of the British embassy. The report we have hitherto given that the city of Mexico was at our mercy, appears to have been unfounded. Should peace not follow the negotiations now pending, another battle must ensue, the enemy having a force of from fifteen to twenty thousand men yet left. But the road appears to be completely open to us, and the city is only two and a half miles from our encampment.

Our victories have been purchased at a vast loss of valuable life.

Our entire loss in killed and wounded is short of eleven hundred; that of the enemy is not well known. His loss in killed alone is believed to be fully equal to our entire loss, and it is estimated that at least 3000 prisoners were taken. The number of his wounded was not ascertained, but it is supposed to be very large. Gen. Scott himself received a wound in the leg below the knee, but from the manner in which Mr. Kendall speaks of it, we are led to hope the injury is a slight one.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

TACUBAYA, (near Mexico,)
August 22, 1847.

The celebrated Archbishop's Palace of Tacubaya is now occupied by Gen. Scott; and a portion of the army, after twice defeating the enemy in two of the hardest fought battles of the war, are quartered immediately around him. I have already sent you off a hurried sketch of the glorious events of the 20th, and even the present letter must be a hurried synopsis of the battles, which have shed such additional glory upon the American army.

On the 13th instant, a reconnoissance made by Col. Duncan having proved that a road for artillery and wagons could be cut from Chalco to San Augustine, Gen. Worth's division moved on the afternoon of the 15th in that direction. Gen. Pillow followed the next morning: at the same hour Gen. Quitman broke up his encampment at Buena Vista, a small hacienda between Vienta de Cordova and Ayotla, and immediately Gen. Twiggs was in motion from the latter place. By this move a new line of operations was taken up on the southern and northwestern side of the city of Mexico, and the strong works of the Penon and Mexicaisingo, upon which Santa Anna had bestowed such immense care and labor, were completely turned.

On the 16th of August, Gen. Worth marched as far as the hacienda of San Gregoria, beyond which it was found that the enemy had cut up and ditched the miserable trail along which the artillery and wagons were obliged to pass. He would have gone to Santa Cruz, another hacienda a league farther on, had not an order came from Gen. Scott for a halt. It seemed that Gen. Twiggs had met a large force of the enemy drawn up in front of him near Chalco, as if with the intention of disputing his advance, cutting him off from the main body of the army, and perhaps bringing on a general action. Gen. Twiggs promptly ordered some of his heavy guns to be unlimbered, and after a few discharges the enemy was dispersed, with the loss of five or six killed, but the demonstrations made by the Mexicans, as I have before said, caused a halt of Gen. Worth's division before half a day's march was made.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, Gen. Worth resumed his march, his route running through corn fields and narrow and rocky lanes, along which carriages had never passed before. The filling up of the ditches caused some little delay, but by 8 o'clock the advance was in sight of Santa Cruz, and the spires and domes of the noted capital of Mexico could be discerned in the distance. The obstructions in the road, of which I have spoken, were obviously of recent construction—evidence that the enemy had just got wind of our approach, and that Gen. Scott had completely stolen a march upon Santa Anna.

Other than the ditches and rocks which had been rolled down from the precipitous hill-side, no opposition was made to the advance of General Worth until he had reached a point in the road not far from Santa Cruz—but now a scattering fire was opened upon the head of his column by a force stationed at advantageous positions above the road to the left. The enemy was quickly dispersed, however, by Col. C. F. Smith's light battalion and the 2d Artillery, under Major Galt. As the division neared the hacienda of La Novia the advance was again fired upon, but again the enemy's pickets were driven in, without loss. A turn of the road beyond La Novia brought the pleasant village of San Augustin in sight, and after two or three light skirmishes, in which the Mexicans had two or three lancers killed and wounded, our troops had quiet possession of San Augustin. Our only loss during the day was one man, a soldier of Smith's light battalion, who was wounded from a corn-field near Xochimilco.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th Gen. Scott arrived at San Augustin, and at 10 o'clock General Worth was in full march for the city of Mexico by the main road. Majors Smith and Turnbull, Captain Mason, and other engineer officers, were sent in advance, supported by Capt. Blake's squadron of dragoons to reconnoitre, as it was known that the enemy were in force at or near San Antonio. The party, when within a thousand yards, was fired upon from a battery, which was masked by trees, and the first ball from a 12-pounder instantly killed Capt. Thornton, of the 2d Dragoons, besides severely wounding a guide, Jonathan Fitzwalters. Col. Garland's brigade was now ordered to occupy the hacienda of Carrera, within plain sight and range of the enemy's batteries at San Antonio, while Col. Duncan took a station in the rear close by. The engineer officers were at once sent out to reconnoitre by Gen. Worth, to ascertain the practicability of turning the strong works of the enemy, and in the mean time Gen. Scott had despatched Capt. Lee, with a supporting party, composed of Capt. Kearney's squadron and a body of the 11th Infantry under Colonel Graham, to ascertain the practacability of finding a road by which San Angel could be reached, and thus turn the stronghold at San Antonio. This latter party had a sharp encountre with the advance of the enemy, the main body being found posted at a strong point not far from the factory of Couteras. In the skirmish some six or eight Mexicans were killed and as many more taken prisoners—on our side not a man was touched. The result of the reconoisance proved favorable. It was ascertained that a road could be made which would enable the army to reach San Angel, and thus turn the strong batteries of San Antonio, and perhaps others the enemy might have upon the road between that and the city of Mexico. The Mexicans were plainly seen in force at a commanding position near Couteras, and it was evident that they had a number of cannon in position; but at a council held at night, it was determined upon to attack them the following day.

In the meantime, while this recconnoissance was in progress, Gen. Worth had established his headquarters at the hacienda of Carrera, while from the windows countless numbers of the enemy could be seen at work upon the batteries of San Antonio. About noon they opened upon the batteries with round shot and shell, nearly every one of which took effect, but without doing any other injury than to the building. Late in the evening the batteries again opened, but with no other result than showing the position of the guns. For a marvel the batteries were silent during the night. Had the fire been kept up, the hacienda might have been torn in pieces and the entire command compelled to retire. Before going further, it may be well to state that the city of Mexico lies about nine miles nearly north of San Augustin; that San Antonio is about three miles in the same direction, while the point occupied by Gen. Valencia, near Couteras, for he had command at that place, is at least three miles in a straight line, and in a direction nearly west. It was ten miles the way many of our troops had to march, for you cannot imagine a more rough, uneven and jagged surface.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the batteries again opened on Gen. Worth's position at the hacienda near San Antonio, the balls crushing through the walls, and filling the rooms with fragments of plaster and broken furniture. Sheil also burst in the air, over the building and the pieces dropped among the men stationed in the rear. So hot was the fire that the troops were obliged to gain shelter behind the building, but still did not give up the position. About 9 o'clock the divisions of Gens. Pillow and Twiggs were ordered to advance in the direction of Couteras, and by one in the afternoon were in plain sight of the enemy's batteries, and within range of his heavier guns. The brigade of Gen. P. F. Smith was ordered to advance directly towards the enemy's works, while that of Col. Riley moved towards a small village to the right, with orders to gain the main road, and thus be enabled to cut off any reinforcements which might be sent to Valencia from the city. An incessant firing of cannon was opened upon the advance of Gen. Smith, and soon the Rifles were engaged in skirmishing with the pickets of the enemy and driving them in. The 12-pounder battery of Capt. Magruder was pressed forward with all speed, as was also the rocket and mountain howitzer battery, now commanded by Lieut. Callender, of the Ordnance Department. As soon as they could gain a position they opened upon the enemy, but were so much exposed to a fire from heavier guns that they were soon silenced. Lt. Johnson of the 1st Artillery, but attached to Magruder's battery, was mortally wounded in both legs. At 3 o'clock the brigade of Gen. Cadwallader was ordered out to support Col. Riley, heavy reinforcements being seen on their way out from the city, while Gen. Pierce's brigade was sent to sustain Gen. Smith. The firing from the batteries of the enemy continued incessant, while from a hill just outside the range of their guns, the spectacle was most grand and imposing. At 4 o'clock, Gen. Scott arrived, and seeing the immense strength of the Mexicans, at once ordered Gen. Shield's brigade from San Augustin—a part of Gen. Quitman's command—to the right to support Riley and Cadwalader, and prevent, if possible, a juncture of the forces coming out of the city with those of Valencia. But few of the movements of our own troops could be seen from the hill where we were posted, owing to the dense chaparral, sharp rocks and ravines, but not a motion of the enemy but was plainly visible. The order of battle of Valencia was certainly most imposing—infantry were seen drawn up to support the batteries, while long lines of the enemy's cavalry were stationed in the rear, as if awaiting the shock of battle. Two separate charges of the latter were distinctly seen repulsed by Col. Riley, who had moved his brigade at one time to a position partially in the rear of the enemy's works. Col. Harney was exceedingly anxious to march his cavalry to the scene of action, but it was deemed utterly impracticable. The nature of the ground was such that the infantry even had great difficulty in finding their way across the *pedregal*, as the Mexicans term it—ground covered with sharp, jagged rocks.

Until night had fairly closed in, the fire from the enemy's batteries did not slacken—it had been a continuous roar for nearly six hours. Gen. Scott retired to San Augustin about 8 o'clock, and in the midst of a hard rain which had just commenced falling. Gens. Twiggs and Pillow came in about 11 o'clock, wet and completely exhausted. It was impossible to use horses on the rough and exceedingly broken ground on which they had been operating for nearly twelve hours. Not anticipating the immense strength of the works of the enemy, or the almost insurmountable difficulties of reaching them, it had been at first thought that the batteries would be taken at a dash, and that the troops would all be comfortably quarted in San Angel for the night; instead of this, a large portion of them were compelled to bivouac without blankets in the midst of a pitiless rain, and on ground where they could not even stretch themselves out.—Add to this the prospects of the morrow were far from flattering—were enough to dismay any but the stoutest heart—that the enemy would doubtless reinforce and strengthen his works during the night, having every superiority in the knowledge of the ground—add again to this that the men were weakened by the long exertions, want of food, and chilled by the continuous night rain, and it is not saying too much to assert that the bivouac of the 19th of August was gloomy in the extreme.

Early on the morning of the 20th, Gen. Worth was ordered to move with a part of his division—Garland's brigade, towards the scene of action at Coutreras, to aid in the attack upon Valencia; for to force this position was deemed indispensable. A few discharges of cannon were heard about 7 o'clock, and a heavy rattling of musketry, and some even said that in the distance they had seen large masses of Mexicans in full flight towards the city; yet few dreamed that the batteries of Contreras had been stormed and carried. Yet so it was. Gen. Scott himself, accompanied by Gen. Worth, started for the scene of action, when they were met by Captain Mason with the joyful intelligence that Valencia had been completely routed after a short but terrible struggle. The attack upon his works was planned by General Smith, and resulted in the capture of fifteen pieces of artillery, some 1500 prisoners, among them Generals Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious General Salas, all the ammunition and camp equipage, while the road along which those who escaped fled, was strewed with muskets. No less than 700 of the enemy, among them many officers, were left dead on the field; the number of wounded was undoubtedly far greater.

I have no time to enlarge or comment upon this well-planned and brilliant achievement, but reserving a more full description for some other time, must pass on to other exciting events. The works at Coutreras completely in the possession of the Americans, Gen. Scott at once ordered Gen. Worth to fall back upon San Antonio, to turn and capture that work, and then to push on towards the capital by the main road, while the main body of the army, under Gens. Twiggs, Pillow, Smith, Pierce and Cadwalader, moved on towards San Angel and Cohoycan. Scarcely had the advance of Gen. Twiggs got a mile beyond the latter village, before a rattling fire of musketry announced that it was actively engaged with the outposts of the enemy, and the heavy booming of cannon now gave token that the noted 2d division had fallen upon another battery. But a few minutes more, and a tremendous firing from the right, and immediately in the main road from San Augustin to the capital, made it evident that General Worth's division was actively engaged. He had completely turned the strong works of San Antonio, and while doing so the enemy had abandoned the place with the loss of their heavy guns, and had fallen back upon [illegible] works. It was now at the commencement of the battle, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and sure such a rattling of fire-arms has seldom or never been heard on the continent of America, accompanied with such booming of artillery; and this was continued over two hours, and until the enemy was fully routed from every point, and until those who were not killed or taken prisoners were in full flight for the city.

Let me endeavor in words to give the reader an idea of the position and works of the enemy. As you come along the road leading from San Augustin to the capital, you cross the bridge of the Puente del Rosana, the Mexicans had thrown up a strong and exceedingly well built battery, commanding the road completely. On the right, as you faced the city, stretching for a long distance, was a continuous ditch, behind the bank of which an immense number of Mexican infantry were posted. On the left of the *tete de pont*, or work at the bridge, and about three hundred yards distant was the Church of Churubusco, or San Pablo, strongly fortified with works for infantry, and also having a well constructed battery, containing a number of guns of heavy calibre. This work was a little advanced from the *tete de pont*, and nearly in a line between it and the village of Cohoycan. Further on, on the other side of the work at the bridge, and about three hundred yards from the road, was a large building, well adapted for the protection of infantry, and in which the enemy had also posted an immense body. The ground in the vicinity of all these points was completely covered with corn, and other fields, cut up in every direction by wide and deep ditches, presenting obstacles innumerable to the advance of our troops. No reconnoissance of the position of the enemy had been made, and consequently its strength could only be ascertained by hard blows and knocks.

The divisions of Gens. Twiggs and Worth were at once engaged; the former with the church, the stronghold of Churubusco, and the latter with the batteries at the bridge; and in the meantime General Shields's brigade—the New York and S. Carolina volunteers—together with the 9th, 12th and 15th Regiments of Infantry, under Gen. Pierce, were hurrying onward from Cohoycan to attack the hacienda.—Soon they too were engaged, and now the battle became general. The enemy had over twenty pieces of cannon, all in admirable position, and served with more than ordinary skill, while but few of our guns could be brought to bear. The battery of Capt. Frank Taylor, it is true, opened a well directed fire upon Churubusco, but so exposed was its situation that it suffered most terribly, both in officers and men.

To describe the fierce conflict, even now that two days have elapsed, or to give an account of the part taken by the different regiments, were impossible.—From the opening of the strife up to the time the Mexicans were entirely routed and in full flight for the city, was one continual roar of cannon and musketry, accompanied by the loud shouts of the victors as some new vantage ground was gained; and high above the din rose a dense column of smoke, at times completely shrouding the combatants. The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been 15,000 at least, many say 20,000, all fresh troops and in a position of uncommon strength. Opposed to them were about 6000 Americans, jaded and broken down by marches and countermarches, and by incessant toil before the stronghold of Contreras and San Antonio. At Churubusco, the Mexicans themselves say Santa Anna commanded in person, but that he left early. The noted battalions of Hidalgo and Victoria, and of Independencies—the *Polkas*, or young men of the capital, from whom so much was expected, nearly all fled without firing a gun.

In the different works (but mostly in the church) taken by Gen. Twiggs, near 2000 troops were captured. Among them were Gen. Rincon, who commanded in person, Gen. Anaya, lately President *Sustituto*, and Gen. Arevallon, as also Col. Gorostiza, formerly Minister at Washington. Gen. Garay was captured near San Antonio by Gen. Worth, and several influential officers, among them Col. Miramon, by Gen. Shields at the hacienda; but the most important capture of all was the entire Foreign Battalion, mostly made up of deserters from our own army, with their commander, the notorious Riley himself.—They are all now under close guard, and I trust will be strictly dealt with.

The loss on our side has fallen most heavily upon the South Carolina and New York Volunteers, the 6th Infantry and Smith's light battalion, attached to Worth's division, and the batteries of Capts. Magruder and Taylor. The South Carolina regiment was nearly cut to pieces, losing 137 out of 272 men, with which it went into action. The 1st Artillery has suffered severely in officers.

The Mexican accounts acknowledge the loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, of no less than thirteen generals (among them three ex-Presidents) and forty-five pieces of cannon. One of our officers says that we have captured more ammunition than Gen. Scott has used since he has been in the country.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 24, 1847.

I have spent not a little time in endeavoring to collect a list of the killed and wounded officers in the great battles of the 20th, a very difficult matter, inasmuch as the different divisions are quartered in villages several miles apart. The following will be found in the main correct:

U. S. REGULARS.

Killed—Major Mills, 15th Infantry; Captain Burke, 1st Artillery; Capt Hanson, 7th Infantry; Capt Thornton, 2d Dragoons; Capt Capron, 1st Artillery; Capt Quarles, 15th Infantry; Capt Anderson, 2d Infantry; Lieut Irons, 1st Artillery, but attached to Gen. Cadwallader's staff; Lieut Preston Johnson, 1st Artillery, but attached to Magruder's battery; Lieut Easly, 2d Infantry; Lieut Goodman, 15th Infantry; Lieut Hoffman, 1st Art.

Wounded—Col Clark, 6th Infantry, slightly; Col Morgan, 15th Infantry, severely; Maj Wade, 3d Artillery, severely; Maj Bonneville, 6th Inf. slightly; Capt Wessells, 2d Inf. severely; Capt Phil. Kearny, 1st Dragoons, left arm shot off; Capt McReynolds, 3d Dragoons, severely; Capt Craig, 3d Inf. severely; Capt Ross, 7th Inf. severely; Capt J R Smith, 2d Inf. severely; Capt Chapman, 5th Inf. slightly; Capt Johnson, 9th Inf. slightly; Capt Holden, 12th Inf. slightly; Capt Hathaway, 1st Art. slightly; Capt Hoffman, 6th Inf. slightly; Lieut Schuyler Hamilton, 1st Inf. but attached to Gen'l Scott's staff, severely; Lieut Halloway, 8th Inf. but attached to Smith's Light Battalion, severely; Lieut Bacon, 6th Inf. severely; Lieut Callender, of the Ordnance, but commanding howitzer battery, severely; Lieut Arnold, 2d Art, severely; Lieut Herman Thorn, 3d Drag. attached to Col Garland's staff, slightly; Lt Hendrickson, 6th Inf. severely; Lt Humber, 7th Inf. severely; Lt Boynton, 1st Art. but attached to Taylor's battery, slightly; Lt Lorimer Graham, acting with 1st Dragoons, severely; Lt Van Buren, of the Rifles, slightly; Lt Martin, 1st Art. right arm shot off; Lt Goodloe, 15th Inf. mortally; Lt Farrelly, 5th Inf. but attached to Smith's Light Battalion, severely; Lt Lugenbell, adj't 5th Inf. slightly; Lt Chandler, 3d Inf. slightly; Lieut Collins, 4th Art. slightly; Lt Tilden, 2d Inf. severely; Lt Newman, 9th Inf. severely; Lt Gardner, 2d Inf. severely; Lt Hayden, 2d Inf. slightly; Lt Sprague, adj't 9th Inf. slightly; Lt Palmer, 9th Inf. severely; Lieut Buckner, 6th Infantry, slightly; Lieut Cram, 9th Inf. slightly; Lt Simpkins, 12th Inf. slightly; Lt Peternell, 15th Inf. slightly; Lt Bennet, 15th Inf.

The above may be considered as nearly a correct list of the killed and wounded officers in the regular divisions of Gens. Worth, Twiggs, and Pillow; some few names may have been left out but their wounds are unimportant. The entire loss in the division of Gen. Twiggs was 266, in that of Gen. Worth 339, in that of Gen. Quitman (Shields's brigade) 240, in that of Gen. Pillow 212.

VOLUNTEERS.

The regiment of New York Volunteers lost 103 in killed and wounded. The following is a list of the casualties among the officers:

Killed—Lt Chandler;

Wounded—Col Burnet, severely; Capt Fairchild, slightly; Capt Dykman, severely; Lt Sweeney, severely; Lt Jenniss, slightly; Lt Cooper, severely; Lt McCabe, slightly; Lt Potter, severely; Lt Griffin, slightly; Lt Mallowsky, slightly.

The 15th Infantry under Col. Morgan, (belonging to Gen. Pierce's brigade,) lost one-third of its disposable force; the 9th Infantry under Col. Ransom, (belonging as well to the brigade of Gen. P.) suffered severely. Col. Morgan was wounded in the leg and badly. The limb will be saved, but it is feared it will be some time before he recovers entirely.

List of the killed and wounded of the Palmetto Regiment, S. C. Volunteers, during the Battles of the 20th August, near Mexico.

FIELD AND STAFF.—*Killed*—Col Pierce M Butler. *Wounded*—Lt Col J P Dickinson, severely; Capt. Jas D Blanding, slightly; Adj't Jas Cantey, severely.

COMPANY A—*Killed*—Corporal Wilder, Private Thos Black. *Wounded*—Lieut Sumter, slightly; Corp W T Norton, and Privates B Caughman & J M Smith, severely; Privates C H Moody, E Hunt, and Jas Dunn, slightly.

COMPANY B—*Killed*—Private W R Davis.—*Wounded*—Serg't G W Curtis, slightly; Corp'l Postell, severely; Corp A J Hood, slightly; Privates Thos Charles, D McHenry and Jas Young, dangerously; Private Jas Faucett, severely; Privates T Cahill, J Connor, T C Dallas, T O Estes, J M D Hood, T Robbins, S Terrell, slightly.

COMPANY C—*Killed*—Private Hilton. *Wounded*—Capt K S Moffatt, slightly; Lt K S Billings, Serg'ts Gay and Geo Waters, Corp'ls Caston and Horton, Privates Bradley, Hunter, Meggs, Stratton, Tidwell and Villsiugue, severely; Privates Bullard, Wooten and Humphreys, slightly.

COMPANY D—*Killed*—Lt David Adams, Private Thos F Tatman. *Wounded*—Lt Jos Abney, severely; Corp W B Brooks, dangerously; Privates Jas Goff, J Whittaker, J Addison, F Posey, R J Key, and W F Uathank, severely; Privates J Lank, E Sunkins, R Sloman, slightly.

COMPANY F—*Killed*—None. *Wounded*—Sergeants J D Walker and J N Hicks, severely; Corporal J F Quinn, slightly; Corp J McColum, Privates Campron, Gilbert, Hartman, Mackey, Murken, Pratt, Valentine, Weatherby, severely; Privates Miott, Vamoy, Wright, Wagner, slightly.

COMPANY G—*Killed*—None. *Wounded*—1st Lt J R Clark, dangerously; 2d Lt J R Steen and 3d Lt J R Davis, slightly; Serg't Rowe and Corp McCreight, seriously; Corp Myers, slightly; Privates M Harper, T H Reynolds, J McNeill and J Cain, dangerously; Privates Wm Nelson, W B McCreight, severely; Privates S F Bone, M B Travis, S Camak, M B Staniey, S Newman, R J Sanders, R J Gladney, W M Goodlet, S Alexander, J Romedy, slightly.

COMPANY H—*Killed*—Privates Timothy Kelly and Sindrach Wiggins. *Wounded*—Capt W Dessaussure, and Serg't H Beard, S L Percival, J M Miller and T Beggs, slightly; Privates J Kennerly, Wm Mooney, R H Corley, W S Johnson, W F Parse, W Devlin, T Price, J P Cantwell, R Waddell, J F Watts, W Barkelow, M Brown, H J Caughman, J Campbell, J T Lupo, E C Randolph, J D Standford, D Pollock, slightly.

COMPANY K—*Killed*—Lt W R Williams, and Privates John Slattery and Bernard Creagan.—*Wounded*—Corp'l W B Eaves, slightly; Private J Baughman, mortally.

COMPANY L—*Killed*—Serg't J Benson. *Wounded*—Corp'l J A Speers, Privates W Sheedhard, C Wood, M B O'Neale, G H Abney and M Copton, severely; V R Gary, B H Matts and J Warner, slightly.

Total, killed and wounded, 137.

The field strength of this regiment, before the action commenced, consisted of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Commissary, 7 Captains, 27 Subalterns, 22 Sergeants—273 rank and file, including 21 Corporals.

The New York Volunteers also suffered severely, but not in proportion to the regiment from South Carolina. Col. Butler, who commanded the later, behaved in the most gallant manner. In advancing upon the hacienda attacked by Gen. Shields, at the head of his regiment, his horse was shot dead. He then advanced on foot until he received a severe wound in the leg, which caused him to fall. In a fainting condition he was carried to the rear, but soon rallying he again advanced to the head of his regiment, when a musket ball struck him in the head and he died almost instantly. South Carolina lost one of her bravest and most generous spirits when Col. Butler fell.

I have not had time to obtain a full list of all the killed and wounded in the different divisions of the army, but shall endeavor to do it at the earliest opportunity. A great proportion of our loss—perhaps nine-tenths—was in the attack upon the strong works at Churubusco—Santa Anna's second line as he called it. As I have previously stated, no reconnoissance whatever of this strong position had been made. The brilliant success of the morning had inspired both officers and men with the highest enthusiasm, and they rushed pell mell into the positions the most exposed, and where they were mowed down by hundreds.

It will be seen that our own loss falls a little short of *eleven hundred*—about 6,000 men were actively engaged. When the works of the enemy are examined, one naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away. Put his army in the same position and since the days of the viceroys there have not been Mexicans enough born to drive them out.

White flags are constantly passing and repassing between the Palace here and the Palace in Mexico. At this game the Mexicans can beat us.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, August 25, 1847.

The armistice has finally been settled and signed, and I do not tell half the story when I say that it has produced universal dissatisfaction in the army—in the entire army.

Let me now give my speculations as to the mode by which this armistice was brought about. On the night of the 20th instant, after the great Mexican army was thoroughly beaten, broken to pieces and routed, Mr. Thornton, of the English legation, accompanied by the British Consul, Mr. Mackintosh, a man who regards Santa Anna, hates the Yankees, and never moves unless his own ends are to be gained, came out of the city post haste on a visit to Gen. Scott. The next morning Gen. Mora, accompanied by Mr. Arrangoiz, who was formerly Mexican consul in New Orleans, came out, also on a visit to Gen. Scott, and on the same day the latter wrote a letter to the Mexican authorities, hinting at an armistice between the two armies with a view of opening negotiations for a peace. This proposition was eagerly jumped at by the Mexican Minister of War, at the instigation of Santa Anna of course, and the result has been a treaty of armistice in which, according to rumor, nearly every thing the Mexicans asked for was conceded. I know nothing of the proceedings of this commission except from hearsay. There are many who believe that Gen. Scott has been compelled to adopt this policy at the threshold of the Mexican capital, by Mr. Trist and his instructions, but they are few, and I must acknowledge myself among the number, who think that a peace honorable and satisfactory to the United States is to grow out of this matter. The whole affair, on the face of it, looks like one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time and plan some new scheme of trickery and dissimulation, and as he has British influence to back him he will be likely to carry out what he undertakes. I have always said and always believed that Santa Anna was favorable to peace—to peace from policy only—and still believe he may endeavor to bring it about; but great as is his power, like a sail vessel he can only go with the wind and current, and has too many and too powerful enemies to carry out his present schemes, at least without strong assistance from the United States.

Santa Anna accuses Valencia of having lost the capital by not obeying his orders to abandon Contreras on the 19th, and has ordered him to be shot wherever found; on the other hand, Valencia accuses Santa Anna of having lost every thing by not coming to his assistance, and it is now said that he has pronounced against him and peace with the Yankees at Toluca. Thus matters stand between these great Mexican leaders. Again, it is reported that Paredes is advancing from Orizaba, which place he successfully reached from Vera Cruz, breathing nothing but death and utter annihilation to the infamous North Americans, while it is further stated that Bustamente is at or near the capital, with 6,000 men, breathing the same amiable sentiments. The papers of the capital are almost silent about every thing—they do not even give an account of their recent terrible defeat.

The number of deserters and other foreigners found fighting against us the other day, and who are now prisoners, is 72; a Court Martial, with Col. Garland as President, is now in session here, for the trial of a portion of this precious set of scoundrels, and it is to be hoped they may have full justice done them. Riley, the Irishman who commanded the battalion of San Patricio, as it is called, openly makes his brags of what he has done, and says he expects no mercy.

Gen. Scott was himself wounded on the 20th inst. by a grape shot. It struck him on the outside of the leg below the knee, and gave him so little pain at the time that he said nothing about it, but it has since caused him more uneasiness.

Our own loss, in killed, wounded and missing, is put down in round numbers at 1000—it may possibly range a little under. The Mexican loss in killed alone amounted to nearly that number, their prisoners to about 3000, while their wounded we have no means of computing. Among the officers taken prisoners were three members of Congress, and I believe they are to be liberated to take part in the proceedings of that body in relation to peace.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 26, 1847.

We now have certain intelligence that Valencia arrived at Toluca with only two men, his aids-de-camp, and they were thankful for their good horses, or else they could not have kept up. It is asserted positively that he was drunk on the night of the 19th inst., and promoted all his officers for their extraordinary gallantry in standing firmly to their guns during the afternoon when no one was returning their fire. The account that he has pronounced against Santa Anna is not fully confirmed, but there is no doubt that Santa Anna has denounced him in a public decree, and accuses him of all blame in bringing about the recent disasters to the country. He must accuse somebody, and Valencia, by his disobedience of a cowardly order, has made himself amenable, and offers a target for his master's wrath.

The prospects for a peace look brighter, although the treaty is far from being signed. Our accounts from the city would certainly indicate that a strong peace feeling pervades the better class of citizens, as well as those of the middling order; they have evidently lost all confidence in their own vaunting soldiers, and are anxious to get rid of future taxes for their support.

The policy of Gen'l Scott or of Mr. Trist—I do not know which is responsible for the measure—in effecting an armistice and consequently an opportunity to negotiate—this policy, I say, although not very flattering to the pride of those who fought the sanguinary battles of Contreras and Churubusco, may still have a tendency to soften that of the Mexicans, and lead to some kind of a peace. So perfect was the panic among the sons of Iturbide on the 20th, that one of our weakest regiments could have entered the Grand Plaza with but little opposition—in fact, could have driven every soldier either out of the city or to some hiding place within its walls. Santa Anna and the miserable semblance of a Government would also have fled, and there would have been no power with which to open negotiations—with which to treat. Perhaps it is better, then, that the army did not at once enter and occupy the capital, at least in view of a peace; this is a question yet to be solved. I must acknowledge, however, even as matters now look, that I am one of a large majority who feel any thing but rejoiced that the army did not enter the city at first, and that peace negotiations are not to be entertained at the National Palace. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received a thousand and one rumors from the city. The report that Bustamente is approaching with some 6000 troops is renewed, as well as the account of the advance of Paredes upon the Capital. All the shops in the city are closed, and consternation still reigns. Many will have it, the evidence being their own proper eyes, that the Mexicans are throwing up breastworks and constructing batteries at different points, and they say, too, that Santa Anna is either desirous of gaining time, or else to make one of the main conditions of peace, that he is to be supported by American arms against any faction that may rise against him. In this they are probably more than half right. A train of wagons, which was going in this morning headed by Captain Wayne and an escort of dragoons, were turned back by the Mexicans on the pretence that there were regular soldiers with the convoy.—I don't know how the matter will be settled, but Santa Anna will probably have his own way. Our own officers are many of them outrageous at the occurrence.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 27, 1847.

The official report of Gen. Salas, who was second in command at Coutreras, and who is now a prisoner, has been published in Mexico. He admits that his defeat was total, but as usual lays the blame on some of his brother officers. He says that on the afternoon of the 19th—(*this was while no one was returning their fire*)—the Mexicans fought with uncommon valor and enthusiasm, but that early on the morning of the 20th August they were suddenly surrounded, and at once thrown into confusion, and in the end utterly routed. Salas says that at the outset of the disorder he shouted "Victory for Mexico," ordered the trumpets to sound, and directed Gen. Torrejon to charge with his lancers; but according to the same account that officer fled in the most cowardly manner, the infantry got mixed with the cavalry and also fled, and the rout of all was complete and most disastrous. Salas says that Gen. Valencia ran off at the commencement of the fight, that he does not know what has become of him, and for this reason has felt himself called upon to make a report. Such is the account given by his Excellency Gen. Sr. Don I. Mariano de Salas, of the defeat at Coutreras—one of the most brilliant victories achieved by our arms since the commencement of the war, brilliant and most important for the great results produced with so little loss on our side, and for which Gen. Smith, as well as Col. Riley, and the other officers engaged in it, are receiving the unqualified approbation of the entire army.

Gen. Salas himself acknowledges that in this battle Gen. Frontera was killed, that besides himself Gens. Mendoza, Blanco and Garcia were wounded and taken prisoners, in addition to a list of over 100 other officers—colonels, captains, &c.—who were either killed, wounded, or are now in our hands. And here let me mention one fact in relation to the after battle of Churubusco, which will show how near Gen. Scott was capturing the entire Mexican army. At the time Gen. Worth was pressing upon the *tete de pont*, General Twiggs upon the church, and Generals Shields and Pierce upon the hacienda farther on, the commander-in-chief ordered Maj. Sumner to take command of the Rifles, and by a circuitous march to reach the road between the enemy and the city. Nothing but the daring impetuosity of our men in front prevented this plan from succeeding—had the Mexicans held out or our own soldiers held off ten minutes longer, the enemy would have been in a bag as it were, and killed or captured to a man. Santa Anna might perhaps have escaped, as he has a peculiar way of his own; but he could not have taken even the remnant of an army with him.

A Mexican mail was captured by a party of dragoons on the 22d inst. on its way from the city to Morelia. It contained a multitude of letters dated on the 21st, the day after the great battles, and they gave vivid and at the same time most doleful accounts of their terrible and utter defeat. Some of the writers lay the blame on Santa Anna alone, some on Valencia, some on Santa Anna and Valencia, some on Santa Anna, Valencia, and all the officers, while others say that Santa Anna, Valencia, and all the officers *and soldiers* are utterly worthless. The latter writers are more comprehensive and probably nearer the mark. Many of the letters are exceedingly rich. One loving husband writes to his wife, whom he calls "angel" and "idol," and his "beloved *chalita*," and tells her not to occasion herself any uneasiness about his safety, as he does not intend to expose himself! Another officer comes out even plainer; he tells his beloved Rosa that he thought of her when the balls were flying, *and ran!* The capture of these letters is valuable in more ways than one—they give much information as regards the strength and plans of the enemy, and freely and frankly acknowledge that they have been defeated and utterly disorganized.—The number of Santa Anna's grand army is put down at from 30 to 35,000, and nearly all of them took part in the battles of the 20th.

Santa Anna has come out in a long manifesto to the Mexican nation. He begins by saying that he shall speak openly and candidly to his fellow-citizens, as frankness has always been a characteristic of his administration! He next speaks of what he has lately done in the way of collecting an army and munitions for the defence of the capital, and then goes on to lay all the blame of his reverse upon Valencia, who would not obey his orders on the 19th, evacuate Contreras, and fall back upon the second line of defence at Churubusco. He intimates that he continued with his soldiers until the last moment, and after they were routed and driven from Churubusco he was enabled to rally his troops at the Garita—the third line—*and thus save the capital!* On the following day, he says, while occupied in reorganizing his forces, strengthening his batteries, and placing himself once more at the head of a column to defend the capital until the last extreme, he received a letter from Gen. Scott proposing an armistice, &c. (Santa Anna says nothing about his talking this matter over the previous evening with McIntosh and Thornton, and their immediate departure for the American lines, but absolutely harangues his countrymen as though the first propositions came from General Scott.)

In the concluding paragraph of his manifesto Santa Anna says that he has granted an armistice to the Americans to listen to what their peace commissioner has to say. He gives it as his opinion that a suspension of hostilities is always beneficial, that war is always an evil; in fact, that a perpetual war is an absurdity! He intimates that he has competent authority to listen to overtures of peace, and then goes on to tell his people that he has sufficient number of troops to sustain the rights and vindicate the honor of the nation. He considers himself as free as though he had obtained a signal victory, and that his fellow-citizens need have no fear of his being deceived or imposed upon by the negotiators of the enemy, inasmuch as he does not dread their men or cannon! If peace can be brought about without losing the honor of the nation, well and good; if not, Santa Anna intimates that he will return to the sword as an arbitrator. Such is a mere outline of a document which makes nearly three columns in the Diario Del Gobierno.

The commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government to listen to our overtures of peace are Gens. Mora y Villamil and Jose Joachin de Herrera, the latter formerly President and now military commander of Mexico. His character, as all our readers know, is that of an honest but weak man. Don Antonio Garay, a well-known capitalist and formerly Minister of Finance, was also appointed on the commission, but refused to serve. He is known to be warmly in favor of peace, probably from interest. The commissioners on the part of Mexico with Mr. Trist, it is said are to hold their first meeting this afternoon, at some place near this.

I may be mistaken, but my humble opinion is that there are *three influences* now at work in the city of Mexico to bring about a peace. The first and foremost is Santa Anna himself, sick and tired of the war, and seeing nothing in its continuance but his own utter and irretrievable ruin. The second is McIntosh, Thornton and Co., the latter gentleman secretary of legation, or *attache* to the English minister, and both representing English interest. The third, and an all-powerful interest it is, is American gold, of which Santa Anna and some of his friends are known to be exceedingly fond, and to handle which they will stop at nothing. Thornton, during the illness of Mr. Bankhead, does the talking on the English side—McIntosh acts as banker and general agent. Not one of these men cares any more for the honor or credit of the Government of Mexico than they do for that of the Tongo Islands—self is at the bottom of all, and Santa Anna is the most selfish man of the lot. On our own side we have *two influences* at work: the first is Gen. Scott, hampered and hand-bound by his own Government and anxious to bring about a peace, because he believes a majority of his countrymen are warmly in favor of it; and the second is Mr. Trist, covetous, as any man in his position would be, of the distinction so important a deed as the making a peace must give him. Opposed to these influences is a proud but cowardly set of Mexican military demagogues—a band of leeches who have lost all caste but still retain a species of hold upon the people—and then there is the great body of the people themselves, who know not themselves what they want, but who are hoodwinked and led by the demagogues. Santa Anna has no friends; but he has power, and that suits him just as well—perhaps better. Now, all the influences enumerated above are to be used to bring about a peace, but how they will succeed is a matter of conjecture. I suppose that the means should not be rejected so that the ends are gained.

The trial of the deserters—the celebrated battalion of St. Patrick—is still going on, but how the affair will terminate no one but those on the court martial can say. A strong influence is at work in favor of the prisoners. In the first place, all the Mexican ladies in this town, La Seynora Cayetano Rubio among the number, have signed a warm petition in their favor, which has been sent to Gen. Scott. The lady whose name I have given is the wife of the rich Rubio, who has a country house here in Tacubaya. The English, and perhaps some of the other foreign ministers, have also interested themselves in behalf of the scoundrels. I might here state that the celebrated flag of the foreign battalion was captured by the 14th Infantry, attached to Gen. Pillow's division. This banner is of green silk, and on one side is a harp, surmounted by the Mexican coat of arms, with a scroll, on which is painted "*Libertad por la Republicana Mexicana.*" Underneath the harp is the motto of "*Erin Go Bragh!*" On the other side is a painting of a badly executed figure, made to represent St. Patrick, in his left hand a key, and in his right a crook or staff resting upon a serpent. Underneath is painted "San Patricio." To their credit be it spoken, the Irish in our army are loudest in denouncing the miserable wretches who fought and killed so many under this flag. I know not what disposition will be made of them, but as hardly a person has been punished for an offence committed against our own army since it has crossed the Rio Grande, the rascals may get off easily.

Two o'clock, afternoon.—News has just come in from the capital which has caused great excitement. At an early hour a train of wagons, under charge of Captain Wayne, dressed in citizens' clothes, started for the city. Scarcely had they reached the Plaza before the wagons were surrounded by an immense concourse of *leperos*, who at first commenced cursing and jeering the wagon-masters and wagoners. Soon however, they began to pelt the poor fellows with stones and other missiles, and notwithstanding the pretended exertions of a squad of Mexican soldiers who acted as guard, the entire train was driven out of the city. Several of the wagoners received bruises and contusions from the showers of stones thrown at them, and foremost in the mob were said to be the women of the town. One Mexican was shot by one of the wagon masters, and another by a Mexican officer, but not until they had half killed an American. In the crowd of loafers or *leperos* were seen many men, apparently of the better class from their dress, who excited the mob to acts of violence, while in the balconies were ladies looking on and evidently enjoying the sport. Even the Mexican cavalry guard, many of them, sat upon their horses—not indifferent spectators, for they fairly laughed to see the unfortunate and unarmed teamsters beset in a manner so cowardly. I suppose that Santa Anna will apologize for the outrage, and that thus the matter will be settled; but this does not prevent many from thinking that the tyrant instigated the whole affair. He is up to all sorts of trickery. There are others who think, and probably with good show of reason, that the mob was set on by the enemies of Santa Anna and peace, with the intention of involving the whole party and breaking off all negotiations. Be this as it may, the Mexicans have won a great battle in driving our wagons from the city, and will not fail to exult over it. I know not what measures Gen. Scott will now resort to in order to obtain his money and supplies from the city.

The Mexican Government has added two additional members to the Board of Commission to listen to the question of peace—Senores Atristain and Bernardo Couto. Both are *licenciados*, or lawyers, and the latter enjoys a high reputation, not only as regards talents, but for the probity of his character. The commissioners held their first meeting this afternoon, at a place called Izcapusaloo, about two leagues from here, and I learn that Mr. Trist manifests himself as highly pleased with the proceedings thus far, and of the continued flattering prospects of peace. They may not look quite so flattering when he comes to talk of slices of territory, but of this we shall know all in good time. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, August 28, 1847.

Capt. Beauregard, of the engineers, has been kind enough to furnish me with a sketch of the battle grounds of the 20th inst. Of course it was executed in great haste, but still gives one a complete idea of the scene of operations, and of the strong positions held by the Mexican army at the outset. Capt. B. conducted Gen. Smith's Brigade to the attack upon Contreras, and thus knows the ground full well. Lieut. Tower, also of the engineer corps, conducted Col. Riley to the attack of Valencia in the rear, while Capt Lee, with portions of the 9th and 12th Regiments, made a diversion in front. Why some of our engineer officers were not killed in the different reconnoisances and actions is a miracle, for they were always foremost.

The accounts this morning from the city would go to show that the Mexicans are chuckling over the *defeat* of the wagon train yesterday, and its expulsion without the walls—they absolutely term it a victory! The authorities pretend they did every thing in their power to suppress the row, but no one who understands the Mexican character believes them. If anything in the world can be driven easier than Mexicans *with arms* in their hands, (*vide* Churubusco and Coutreras,) it is Mexicans *without* arms. A Mexican mob can be likened to nothing save a flock of sheep—as easily routed and dispersed—and now the authorities pretend that they did everything in their power to suppress the one which was raised yesterday. A single squadron of our dragoons could have ridden over the rioters as easy as they could over a lawn. I suppose now that the wagons will not be allowed to enter the city—another point gained by the enemy. They certainly have not been in to-day.

The Diario del Gobierno of yesterday is almost entirely filled with documents and letters, all undertaking to prove that Valencia was the sole cause of the defeat of the great Mexican army. Santa Anna's friends are at the bottom of all this of course. Several of Valencia's letters are lugged into the document, in one of which, dated at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, at Coutreras, he speaks of having routed the entire American army at all points, and that the liberty and honor of his country had been saved by the glorious victory. He further discloses the fact, that General Frontera was killed while leading on a charge of cavalry, and that Gen. Parredi was wounded.—This is news; we shall get all the truth out of them after a while. The last we hear of Valencia he was at Toluca, whither he had gone, according to his own published statement, to collect forces to vindicate the honor of his country.

The same number of the *Diario* contains an account of the attack upon the wagon train. It makes light of the whole affair, says that a few persons were injured, that Gens. Tornel, Herrera and Quijano soon dispersed the rioters, and that the fact of the wagons going as far as the Plaza Principal was an error or oversight. Among those who received a shower of stones on the occasion was Mr. Hargous, the gentleman who has mainly fed and clothed the army since it marched from Jalapa. He was in the city after supplies at the time.

I believe that up to this time I have neglected to mention that Major Gaines, who recently escaped from Mexico, was on the staff of Gen. Scott during the recent battles, and that Midshipman Rogers was on that of Gen. Pillow. After the rout at Coutreras, and while our troops were on their way to Churubusco, a house where Captain Danley and Major Borland were secreted was passed. The former was quite unwell at the time, but the latter came out shouldering a musket, and was in at the defeat of Churubusco. I hear that Clay and all the other prisoners will now soon be released. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

TACUBAYA, Aug. 29, 1847.

The peace commissioners met again yesterday, and at a point nearer this place. Nothing positive in relation to the proceedings of this second meeting has transpired—some say that everything went on smoothly, others say not, which is tolerably strong proof that but little is known one way or the other in relation to the deliberations. The new commissioner, Barnardo Couto, was present, as was also Attristain. The latter is represented as a tool of Mackintosh's; but if he can do any thing towards bringing about a peace this makes no difference. They say that in the city they indulge the hope that the commissioners will agree upon the Neuces as a boundary. This is carrying the stakes and stones a little too far. "Give them an inch and they'll take an ell" is applied to many people in the world—give a Mexican an inch and he'll take at least seven miles and a half.

I must close this letter in haste, as a messenger has just come in to say that the express man is about to start. You shall be kept informed of everything. Yours, &c. G. W. K.

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned appointed respectively, the three first by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and the two last by his Excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic, and commander-in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tacubaya on the 22d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice for the purpose of giving the Mexican Government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army, when the following articles were agreed upon:

ART. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner appointed by the United States and the commissioner to be appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged on negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice and for forty-eight hours after such notice.

3. In the mean time neither army shall within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico commence any new fortification or military work of offence or defence, or do any thing to enlarge or strengthen any existing work or fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flag of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits shall, by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage, from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or the country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army, against a like number, having regard to rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and State constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and place occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered a just price shall be paid and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds shall be allowed to do so without molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privilege of doing so if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who in case of disagreement shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their Excellencies, the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the 6th hour of the 23d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Bvt. Brig. Gen.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL.
BENITO QUIJANO.

A true copy of the original:
G. W. LAY, U. S. A.,
Military Secretary to the General-in-Chief.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra, Sept. 6.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The steamship Telegraph, Capt. Wilson, arrived here Sunday forenoon from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 1st inst.

The intelligence by this arrival is interesting and important. We have at last the execution of the design of the Government to withdraw from the column of Gen. Taylor all the troops which can be spared by the general with due consideration for the safety of the line of the Rio Grande and thence to Buena Vista. The general was also directed to detach two brigadier generals; by the following general orders it will be seen how he has directed the views of the Government to be carried out.

ORDER No. 96.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Aug. 16, 1847.

1. Five companies of the 10th Infantry, under the colonel will proceed to Matamoras and relieve the Ohio regiment of volunteers now in garrison there. The Ohio regiment will then proceed to Brazos Island and be held ready to embark for Vera Cruz. The remaining companies of the 10th, under lieutenant colonel, with Capt. Hunt's company of artillery and Capt. Reed's company of Texas cavalry, will form the garrison of Camargo and its dependencies, relieving the other troops now on that duty.

2. The Indiana regiment of volunteers will proceed to Brazos Island and will then, with the Ohio regiment embark for Vera Cruz. Brigadier Gen. Lane will take command of these regiments at the Brazos and conduct them to their destination.

3. Six companies of the 16th Regiment, under the colonel, will take up the line of march for Monterey, when they will relieve the present garrison, composed of six companies of the Massachusetts regiment. The remaining four companies, under the lieutenant colonel, will in like manner relieve the battalion of the Massachusetts regiment at Cerralvo. The troops thus relieved will proceed to the Brazos and be there concentrated under the command of Col. Wright.

4. The 13th Regiment will proceed to the Brazos as soon as practicable after the companies of Massachusetts regiment, now at Cerralvo, shall have passed down the river.

5. Brig. Gen. Cushing will take up the line of march, not later than the 23d inst., with Capt. Deas' light battery, (company B, 4th Artillery.) He will proceed to the Brazos, when he will bring under his orders the 13th Regiment and Massachusetts regiment, and thence conduct his entire command (one battery and two regiments) to Vera Cruz.

6. Brig. Gen. Hopping will remain in command of the district of the Upper Rio Grande, and will establish his headquarters where he may select. Should it be found necessary to retain the general hospital at Mier, a sufficient guard will be furnished for its protection, and also a sufficient force of medical officers and attendants [illegible] from the regiments which leave the sick. Great care will be taken to furnish [illegible] attendants and patients thus detained. [illegible] Belknap is specially charged with the [illegible] ment of this order.

7. Col. Hays, with his command of Texas horse, will march for the Brazos, and there embark for Vera Cruz, in conformity with the instructions issued to him by the War Department.

8. The above movements will be executed with the least possible delay. The quartermaster's and other staff departments will furnish the necessary transportation and other facilities for this purpose.

By order of Maj. Gen. TAYLOR.
W. W. S. BLISS, Ass't Adj't Gen.

The Ohio and Indiana regiments under Gen. Lane, and the 13th Infantry and Massachusetts regiment, with Deas' (late Washington's) battery, under Gen. Cushing being ordered to Vera Cruz, and the [illegible] regiment being sent to the same point, let us see what troops are left on the Rio Grande line.

Gen. Wool's command at Buena Vista and Saltillo, will consist of the Virginia, North Carolina and 2d Mississippi regiments of volunteers and Maj. Chevalier's three companies of Texas Rangers.

Gen. Taylor at Walnut Springs will have only Lieut. Col. Fauntleroy's squadron of dragoons, and Maj. Bragg's battery.

The 16th Infantry, Col. Tibbatts, and the 10th Infantry, Col. Temple, will garrison Monterey, Cerralvo, Camargo, Reynosa and Matamoras.

The squadron of the 3d Dragoons (Capt. Butler, and two companies of mounted cavalry from Alabama and Illinois remain unassigned. A portion of the dragoons are at Mier, and it is conjectured that they will remain on the line for escort of trains and like duties.

A few weeks since it was supposed that Capt. Baylor and his command had been cut off. The Flag gives the following letter from its correspondent, which assures us of Capt. B's. safety:

CERRALVO, August 15.

Editors Flag:—My letter to you of a recent date, gave information of an attack by a large body of Mexicans upon a detachment of twenty-seven Texan rangers, commanded by Captain Baylor, and the probable destruction of the whole party save three, who had effected their escape and got back to this place. So positive were they in their statements that no more could have escaped, that I did not hesitate to express to you my belief that all the rest had been killed. Such was my opinion of every one here until this morning. Greatly to our relief and much to our astonishment, composing part of an escort to a train which arrived this morning from Monterey, there came Capt. Baylor and all but four of his reported dead companions. Their escape was truly miraculous.

Some ten or a dozen cases of yellow fever are reported at the Brasos, and several persons have died. The fever originated on board vessels from New Orleans, and is as yet confined to the crews of those vessels.

CAMP BUENA VISTA, August 16.

An occurrence took place last evening which I had not purposed relating, fearing that something more distressing might grow out of it, but as every thing seems quiet now, I will briefly relate the circumstance. Col. Paine, of the North Carolina regiment, from the rigid system of discipline which he has pursued, has become very unpopular in his own regiment and in the Mississippi and Virginia regiments, with which he has been thrown in connexion as officer of the day. Many insults have been offered him by members of the two latter, and this feeling has gradually been ripening till it came to a head last night. A crowd assembled about different tents of about thirty men, some his own and some privates of the Virginia regiment; and subsequently stones were thrown at his tent. A number of men also assembled in front of his Lieutenant Colonel's tent, who was sick and vomiting, and indulged in brutal laughter at his illness. These crowds were dispersed, and two men ordered to be taken to the provost guard. The men of one company ordered to perform the duty refused, but were compelled to obedience by the Colonel. One of them, however, refused to take his arms until the Colonel held his sword over him and threatened to cut him down if he refused. That company having evinced a determination not to obey, were ordered to the rear of the Colonel's tent, and obeyed, contrary to his expectations, and were dismissed, after answering to their names. Subsequently, quite late in the evening, another *posse* assembled in front of the Colonel's tent, but as he came in sight they began to disperse in different directions. He ordered them to halt, but they refused. The Colonel then cried out that he would fire if they did not halt, and ordered them again, and upon their refusing, discharged his pistol in the crowd, bringing down two men, wounding one of them mortally. This prompt and decisive step quelled the mutiny, and the Colonel reported to Gen. Cushing and Gen. Wool, who approved of his conduct. They both repaired to the camp, but every thing was quiet. I regret to say that the Colonel did not receive any very unanimous support from his officers on the occasion.—The man who was so badly shot died last night.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
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FOREIGN.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French steamer *Union*, Capt. Hebert, arrived at the quarantine below New York on Thursday morning. She is detained at quarantine on account of some sickness on board, said to be small-pox.

The *Union* left Cherbourg on the 31st of August, and brings seventy cabin and one hundred and fifty second cabin passengers. The dates from London are to the 28th, and from Paris to the 30th ultimo. We extract what appears to be of interest from the London correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser:

LONDON, August 28, 1847.

More Failures.—There have been several mercantile failures in the corn trade since the departure of the steamer of the 19th, but none that has caused so much excitement as that of the Governor of the Bank of England. You will see by the papers which you receive by the *Union* that there is great displeasure manifested at the present constitutional arrangement of the Bank, which permits merchants in active business to be at the head of such an institution. It is said that a man who cannot govern his own affairs rightly should not be placed in the control of others. It is agreed on all sides that the Governor should be a man who well understands mercantile affairs, but that he should be one not given to speculation of any kind. It is required that a Governor of the Bank of England must own shares to the amount of thirty thousand pounds to qualify him for the office. A new Governor has been chosen.

On Monday the house of H. Castellan & Co. suspended payment, and yesterday there had been another stoppage of a house of great respectability in the corn trade for £150,000.

Most Remarkable Run.—The packet ship Hibernia, which left Boston on the 16th in the afternoon arrived at Liverpool some time last night, and I have now before me the London Herald of this morning, containing two columns of extracts from the New York papers. *The Hibernia had a run of only nine days from Halifax.*

The Corn Trade.—I have just left the counting room of a large corn dealer. I was there informed that the times "are awful." Flour may be quoted at from 21s. to 25s., and some very superior for immediate use will bring in small parcels, 26s. The very best Dantzic wheat that ten days ago brought 60s. is now held at 50. On Thursday 1,500 barrels of prime Baltimore flour were offered at £1,500 with charges, that brought it to about 21s. 6d. It was refused at that price. Yesterday it was purchased at 24s., exclusive of the charges on it, and retailed out in small parcels to the bakers.

Postage.—It appears that the United States have increased the postage on papers passing from the Boston steamers to Canada, in consequence of which orders have been issued from the General Post Office here to add one half-penny in prepaying the papers from this country to Canada.

Ireland.—I do not find much of general interest from Ireland. There have been several recent piracies on the coast in attempting to rob corn laden vessels. A few days ago one hundred and fifty men in boats attempted to board a vessel, but were driven off, with some killed and others wounded. A trader was boarded off Achill-head, and, while in the act of plundering, the steamer Dasher came up, and killed one man and took five prisoners.

France.—Paris for several days past has been in a state of great excitement, *caused by the murder of the Duchess of Praslin by her husband, and the subsequent suicide of the Duke.*

Spain.—This country is in a deplorable condition, with very little prospect of improvement. The King and Queen are still at variance, and it is not likely the former will change his determination.—Our last advices are to the 21st. Narvaez had been summoned to Madrid with a view of forming a new Cabinet.

Italy.—The latest accounts, up to the 17th, say that the Austrians were pouring troops into the Papal States. On the 15th a large corps passed the Po.

The occupation of Ferrara has produced a strong sensation in Rome and other cities of Italy. Crowds assemble in the streets and in the cafes. Some were for proceeding to the residence of the Austrian Minister and pulling down the arms, but this was prevented by the majority. In one evening more than six thousand young men enrolled their names to start at a moment's notice to oppose the Austrians.

It is said that the King of Sardinia has protested against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians, and offered to place his army and navy at the disposition of the Pope, should the Papal States be invaded by Austria.

The latest accounts from Rome are of a warlike cast. The Papal troops were actually on the march to the frontier, and a high feeling of enthusiasm pervaded all ranks of the people. Positive aid was expected from England; but, the Paris journals say, with bitterness, not from France. The Papal garrison of Ferrara had been strongly reinforced.

Switzerland.—The accounts from Berne mention that the Government had given orders that an account of all the horses fit for cavalry service should be prepared throughout the Cantons. The capital was to be placed in a good state of defence.

Important from China.—The following was posted at the Liverpool Exchange a day or two ago. We have yet no further accounts:

"A Colombo Times extra of July 15 (Ceylon) contains a very alarming rumor with regard to the relations of this country with China, and one which derives considerable probability from the recent rash conduct of Sir John Davies, the Governor of Hong Kong. The report is, that the attack on the Bogue forts had roused a desperate spirit of hostility against all foreigners, but especially the English, and had led to a general rising of the people of Canton against them. The Consuls had been compelled to leave Canton, and the Europeans were preparing to follow them."

The above was received at Ceylon by the Haddington steamer, which received it from the commander of a ship dispatched to Calcutta for troops to reinforce the garrison at Hong Kong.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.—The sales of cotton for the week are 20,710 bales, including 190 Sea Island, at 13½ a 22d.; 40 stemmed do. 6 a 10d.; 2,980 Upland 6½ a 7¾; 9,460 Orleans 6 a 9; 3,200 Mobile 6½ a 7¾. The imports were 26,269 bales. Of the sales 1,600 American and 300 Surat are on speculation, and 1,680 American for exportation.

We have again to write the market dull and lifeless, but prices steady and unyielding at last week's currency, and this applies to all descriptions.

The committee's quotations to-day for fair cotton are: Bowed 7⅛d; Mobile 7¼d.; and Orleans 7¼d.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1847.

THE ARMY NEWS.—We devote a large space in to-day's paper to the very interesting news from Gen. Scott's division. The first part of the news was received here on Wednesday morning last, but as the accounts were so incomplete, we contented ourself by issuing a small slip, which we forwarded to such of our country subscribers as could not receive earlier accounts. On Thursday, we issued a very full extra, containing all the news found in to-day's paper.

As to the prospects of peace, our readers can judge as well as we can. The opinion of many is, that a peace of some kind or other will be made, but its permanency will depend altogether upon our keeping a sufficient military force in Mexico to maintain it.

Our readers will see in another column an account of a distressing occurrence in the North Carolina Regiment, which has resulted in the death of a soldier. Painful as the affair would be under any circumstances, it is aggravated by the peculiar incidents attending it. It is a melancholy proof of predictions we have often made with regard to the dangerous tendency of the revolutionary and disorganizing doctrines inculcated by a portion of the public Press. It shows that the seed sown is bearing fruit: that even in good old conservative North Carolina the fatal tree of Locofocoism begins to take root.

It has been known for some time that a spirit of discontent prevailed throughout the Regiment, and that disaffection towards its commanding officer prevailed extensively. The "discipline" was said to be too "rigorous," and the soldiers (a portion of them only, we sincerely trust,) infected by a spirit of complaint, had lost that cheerful zeal which is one of the most honorable traits of the patriot soldier. Silence on the subject has been kept with the hope that time might abate it, but now that this unfortunate affair has forced it upon public notice, we should fail in our duty if we were not distinctly to charge the existence of this spirit of insubordination, and in consequence these acts of mutiny, to the tone of the Democratic Press at the time the Officers of the Regiment were appointed. The people of the State will bear in mind how, week after week, those journals teemed with disparagement to Col. Paine, for his vote on and in favor of the Resolutions of the last Legislature on the subject of the War. They doubtless recollect the meeting of Green W. Caldwell and his men.

It was impossible for these things not to develope a spirit of dissatisfaction, if the remotest germs of it existed. Unfortunately, it seems they did exist. The men had not learned that the first duty of the soldier was obedience to his officers. With some vague idea of Democratic equality, they were not prepared to be *ordered* by any body. Polite requests probably were the tone that would have comported with their ideas of the respect due to the sovereign people.

We deeply regret to see a disposition on the part of a journal of this State to continue to foment this mutinous spirit.—The following extract is from the Wilmington Journal:

"We believe there never was a more unfortunate appointment than that of Col. Paine. The man, from all accounts, could not, had it been his desire to render himself odious, have pursued a more effectual course to attain this end than the one which he has pursued. He commenced by acting the petty tyrant, and he has continued to enact the character ever since he has been with the regiment. We will do Col. Paine the justice to state, that in our opinion he has thus acted rather from a want of judgment, than from any inherent badness of heart. The truth, we believe, is, that he is a very vain man, and rather weak with all, and the appointment of Colonel inflated him far beyond his natural proportions. He, like many other men, could not bear the honors heaped upon him by Governor Graham, without being puffed up to a pitch far beyond the limits which nature had prescribed for him. He treated his men with all the haughty bearing and rigor of discipline which might be expected from the commander of a regiment of Russian boors. The consequence is, that the North Carolina, the Mississippi, and the Virginia Volunteers cordially hate and despise him; nor is this feeling confined to the rank and file. The officers have been made to feel his "rigor of discipline" as well as the men, and are equally dissatisfied. How the matter is to terminate, we do not know; but we fear it will not end with the killing of the unfortunate man. We for one, would advise Col. Paine to resign; we predict that he will be compelled to do so at any rate. * * * * We say let him come home, and let the regiment have a commander whom it can respect, and treat with common respect."

Now what is to be expected from rebellious soldiers thus "stirred up to mutiny"? The Colonel has been sustained by his superior officers, who are on the ground, —who are best acquainted with all the facts—who know the exigencies of the service, and in every respect are best able to act rightly. And yet an Editor, away from the scene, illy acquainted with the facts, indeed totally ignorant of the particulars, in some degree assumes to represent the public opinion of the State, and denounces the Commander of the Regiment in terms which really seem to us of an incendiary character.

Of a like character with the incendiary course pursued by some of the Locofoco papers in this State, is a remark we lately met with in a New York paper, which, speaking of the appointment of Capt. A. S. McKenzie to the command of a sloop of war, says: "It would rejoice us to learn that his sailors had mutinied on his first voyage, and hung him to the yard-arm." And can it be wondered at, with newspapers ready to defend the insubordination of the soldiers, and to recommend mutiny and murder to the sailors, that officers should be unpopular who endeavor to enforce discipline?

The Journal remarks, that the North Carolina Regiment stands as high for order, sobriety, and subordination as any Regiment of Volunteers in the service." And to whom, we would ask, is due the credit for this? To Col. Paine, assuredly. Had the same outrages been committed by the North Carolina Regiment, which were some time since committed by some of the Volunteers in New Orleans, our word for it, the Journal would have been one of the first to lay the blame on the commanding officer.

Let the people ponder these things.—Let them reflect how Democracy is prone thus to support violation of *the Law*, without waiting to learn the facts; how its sympathies are with violence and outrage; and judge if these are the principles and doctrines for true patriots and christian men to profess.

P. S. Since the above was written we have met with the following paragraph from the correspondence of the Picayune. The letter is dated Camp Buena Vista, Aug. 19:—

"The mutiny in the North Carolina regiment has been effectually quelled. On the morning after it broke out a number of the officers of the regiment signed a petition to the colonel to resign, which he very properly refused to listen to, but laid it before Gens. Cushing and Wool. It was considered by the commanding general that there was a participation in the mutiny and two of the signers were dishonorably discharged from the service. As soon as this was known seventeen officers, I think, tendered their resignation, but after twenty-four hours had elapsed they thought better of it and begged leave to withdraw, expressing all due contrition, and leave was granted. This quiet and subordination has been restored. The three regiments have all been separated: the North Carolina ordered to the rear, and the Virginians to the front. The soldier who was wounded by Col. Paine at the time he shot at the mutineers was a Virginian and has been dishonorably discharged from the service."

In his letter of the 21st, the correspondent of the Picayune says:—

"Since my last, two companies of the North Carolina regiment have been ordered to the support of Capt. Prentiss's battery on the hill above Saltillo. One of these companies, commanded by Capt. Henry, is the crack corps of the regiment, and has been stationed in town ever since their arrival. It had no participation whatever in the late mutinous outbreak. Mr. Buck, formerly adjutant of the regiment, but recently appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Cushing, has been elected captain in the regiment to fill a vacancy and will not go to Vera Cruz."

We learn from a private letter received in town, that the health of the North Carolina Regiment is improving very much. Serg't James Johnson of this town has been elected a Lieutenant in Capt. Kirkpatrick's company, in place of Lieutenant Hartman, resigned, and Adj't Buck, (lately attached to Gen. Cushing's staff,) is elected Captain of Company A.

Capt. Kirkpatrick's Company, raised in this town and the adjoining counties, we are happy to learn, had no hand in the recent disturbance.

Death of Capt. Shive.—We truly regret to announce the death of Capt. Martin Shive, of the Cabarras Company, which occurred in Mexico on the 15th of August. It will be recollected, that when the Mecklenburg and Rowan Companies showed such a spirit of insubordination last Winter, an attempt was made to involve Capt. Shive in the rebellion but he resisted all the attempts upon him, and, at the very height of the disaffection, marched for Mexico.—*Raleigh Register.*

Among those wounded in the late battles near the city of Mexico, we find the name of Serg't Geo. W. Curtis, a native of this town. He is attached to Company B, South Carolina Regiment. His wound, we are happy to perceive, is only a slight one.

ELECTIONS.

The Annual Election in Vermont for State Officers recently took place. The result looks more favorable for the Whigs than the first accounts indicated. According to the Boston Atlas, the Senate stands 18 Whigs to 10 Democrats, and two Districts to be heard from. The House of Representatives will stand about 110 Whigs, 80 Democrats, and 10 Liberty. The number of towns not represented is 32.

The vote for Governor is incomplete. Returns from 168 towns give Eaton (Whig) 18,512; Dillingham (Loco) 15,362; Brainard (Liberty) 5,493. The Legislature being Whig, there is no doubt of the election of all the Whig candidates for State officers.

MAINE.—The election for State Officers and four members of Congress (to fill vacancies) took place in this State on the 13th. Asa W. H. Clapp and Franklin Clark (Locos,) are elected to Congress from two of the Districts,—the other two not heard from. The vote for Governor in 86 towns stands thus: For David Bronson (Whig) 10,802; John W. Dana (Loco) 11,441; Liberty 2,448.

WISCONSIN.—John H. Tweedy, the Whig candidate, is supposed to be elected Delegate to Congress. As far as heard from he is 1,008 votes ahead, and is presumed to be elected by about 800.

A late arrival from the Brazos reports the death of Brig. Gen. Hopping, who died at Mier on the 1st inst.

Deas' battery, which was to have accompanied Gen. Cushing, has been ordered to remain with Gen. Wool.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Sunday last a blind horse attached to a buggy, in which were three persons, in going down the hill at Eccles's Bridge became unmanagable, and ran against the railing of the bridge. The railing gave way, and two of the persons jumped out,—the other, with the horse and buggy, was precipitated to the bottom, (a distance of about 20 feet,) and, singular to relate, the only damage done was the breaking of one of the springs of the buggy.

FROM THE ASHEBOROUGH HERALD.

CENTRAL CANAL.

In our last we published the proceedings of a canal meeting held at Troy, in which our readers no doubt observed, that Committees were appointed in several counties to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of a survey of the route. As some of our readers may not fully understand the objects of this survey, we deem it proper to make a few remarks in explanation. The object in having the route surveyed is, to place the practicability of constructing a canal through the section of country designated beyond all doubt. At present we believe the project to be entirely feasible, yet, we cannot certainly assure our readers that such is the case. The object then is, to remove every shadow of doubt. In order to do this, as soon as a sufficient sum of money can be raised for the purpose, it is proposed to employ an experienced and industrious engineer, whose duty shall be, to explore thoroughly the whole section of country bordering on the proposed route, and to make a full and detailed report of the same to the canal commissioners. This information we very much need, and every intelligent citizen will be glad to receive it. If the report is favorable for the construction of a canal, the Books, we suppose, will be immediately opened for subscriptions to the enterprise. If it *should* be unfavorable, (and we have no idea that it will,) the project will then be abandoned, and a Rail Road or Turnpike built.

Such being the objects of a survey, we hope our friends in the West will contribute liberally towards defraying the expenses incident thereto. Our friends of Wilmington and Fayetteville, we are sure, will co-operate heartily with us, and by a little exertion on our part, the work will go nobly on. We have only to add, that our best interests are at stake, and that the future prosperity of the West depends almost entirely on the success of this enterprise. Whatever is contributed must be made known before long, as the committees have to report to a meeting to be held in the early part of October next. Court week would be a favorable time for the citizens of our County.

MURDER.

It becomes our duty, for the first time in several years, to announce another dreadful case of Homicide, which occurred in one of the Streets of our City, on Monday afternoon last. The parties were Henry Watson, who killed, with a knife, Lethan Norwood, both men of respectability and standing, with large and interesting families. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows: It seems that *Watson* and *Norwood* got into a quarrel in the Shop of Mr. Wm. Upchurch, who, seeing that they were likely to come to blows, took *Watson* and carried him to the front door of the Shop, and *Upchurch's* Clerk carried *Norwood* into the back room. The difficulty was supposed to be at an end, when hearing the rattling of sticks outside, Mr. *Upchurch* turned, and discovered that the parties had met at the outlet of a passage, which proceeded from his back door.—Knowing that *Watson* had his knife open when he left the Shop, and seeing him and *Norwood* striking with their sticks, *Upchurch* started to separate the parties, but before he could reach them, *Watson* stabbed *Norwood* in the neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing his death instantaneously, without uttering a single word. *Watson* then wiped his knife very deliberately, and after standing about for a minute or two, got upon his horse and rode off. He is still at large, though he was seen in the City some two hours after the commission of the deed!

A Jury of Inquest was held over the body of *Norwood*, who gave in their verdict, that he came to his death by a stab with a knife, inflicted by *Henry Watson.* As in nine-tenths perhaps of all the murders committed, we learn that *Alcohol* was the prime agent in this lamentable and tragic affair.—*Raleigh Register.*

[Watson was subsequently arrested.]

An Incident at the Battle of Monterey.—While Col. Davis, with his command, was hotly engaged with the enemy, exposed to their direct fire, a man in a long gray surtout suddenly rode up, and, dismounting, placed himself in the middle of the street. There, in face of the enemy, amidst the thickest of their fire, he coolly drew from a case, suspended about his person, a spy-glass, with which, having adjusted it to a proper focus, he proceeded to reconnoitre the Mexican battery. Having satisfied himself as to the information he sought, he shut up the glass, returned it to its case, and, approaching Col. Davis, said to him: "Sir, the enemy has but two pieces, and by making a detour to the right you can take them in flank." "And who the divil are you?" "I, sir, am Major Mansfield, of the Corps of Engineers." "All right! come on boys!" responded the Colonel. The battery was soon carried.

A Smart Man.—Mr. Wilhelmus Simmons, of Taghkanic, New York, found a large hornet's nest under the eaves of his barn on Tuesday, and determined to destroy it. So he took some matches, tied them to a pole, and with them set fire to the nest and totally destroyed it. Unfortunately, however, the barn was also burnt, together with a thousand bushels of oats, a large quantity of rye, hay, &c. Loss from $1,200 to $1,500: no insurance.

By this Morning's Mail.

Nothing later from Mexico this morning.

MAINE ELECTION.—The four vacancies in the Congressional Delegation have been filled by the election of Locofocos. The delegation will therefore stand as in the last Congress—one Whig to six Locos. The Locofoco candidate for Governor is elected, and that party have probably a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

Hon. Richard Henry Wilde.—We have a melancholy duty to perform in announcing the demise of the excellent and distinguished gentleman whose name is given above. He fell yesterday a victim to the cruel epidemic which is scourging our city, carrying dismay and anguish into almost every bosom. Mr. Wilde is so extensively and advantageously known in the country as a ripe scholar, able lawyer, instructive author, and statesman, that it would be a work of supererogation on our part to dwell on his career. Besides his eminent scholarship, and charming eloquence, he was universally esteemed for his private virtues, high sense of honor, and singular amiableness of disposition. In the language of Burke, "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." But a few days since, the gifted, the amiable, but now lamented Wilde could be seen in our streets and halls of justice in the enjoyment of robust health; his fine person, manly features, winning countenance, and flowing silvery locks commanding the admiration of all who saw him. The death of such a man is a public calamity. The age of the deceased was about sixty. He was a widower, having lost his wife many years since in Georgia. Two sons who have reached the age of manhood survive him. May they emulate his virtues.

N. O. Picayune, Sept. 11.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 9th inst., by James McAllen, Esq., Mr. TRIMIGAN THOMPSON, aged 68, to Miss CLARISSA RODGERS, aged 18.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 7th inst., THOMAS R. UTLEY, in the 17th year of his age, son of Mr. A. B. Utley of Wake county.

In Halifax county, on the 3d inst., Col. ISHAM MATTHEWS, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 21st August, at his residence in Harden county, Tennessee, HORACE D. BRIDGES, Esq. It will be recollected by all that this gentleman was a native of Chatham Co., N. C., where he acted in the capacity of High Sheriff for twenty three years; and that during that period, he, of necessity, had intercourse in his official capacity with every officer of the Judiciary of N. Carolina. Prompt in the discharge of his own duties, he required all with whom he had business, to do likewise. As a friend, there was no bound to his friendship. Honest himself in the discharge of all his duties in a social relation, he formed a character admired by those who knew him best; and as an officer of the law, none feared him but those who were violaters of the law. Mr. Bridges, however, from too much kindness to others, and an overweening confidence in all, became unfortunate, and left the scenes of his usefulness here, to seek another home in the West. If he had faults, they were of the head, and not of the heart; for the writer of this article knew him well, and has often sympathized with him in his distresses.—Subsequent to his removal from North Carolina, letters have been exhibited to me in which he seemed to have lost not one particle of his affection for the place of his nativity. Nay, on one occasion, he exhibited the deepest interest in the people here: It was an unusual season, and many persons feared the dreadful scourge of a famine. Under this apprehension, Mr. Bridges wrote to a friend. "I learn," said he, "that your crops are short, and that many of the poor will probably suffer. God grant them deliverance—for, although I am far off in a distant land,—have formed new associations, and have been separated from my brethren,—still I feel that whatever disturbs or injures them, is an affliction to me; for Chatham county is the place of my nativity. I love her yet; she gave me birth; her soil contains the bones of my ancestors. She occupies my thoughts much in my waking moments, and the brightest picture of fancy, woven in dreams by night, makes her the only Eldorado on earth."

His dying request, as I learn, was that he should be remembered, and his death chronicled in the N. Carolina papers.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 20.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Odd Fellow and Crooly in tow, with Goods for D A Ray & Co, J Utley, A Jessup, C T Haigh & Son, J C Thomson, H L Myrover & Co, J M Rose, A W Steel, Cook & Powell, and J M Beasley, of this place; and for Marsh & Moffitt, J C Pfohl, R A King, R & A B Marsh, J D Honeycutt & Co, A Hand, Worth & Sanders, B & C Coffin, Scott & McAdoo, J Worth, J A Worth, R G Worth, G H Reed, Abernathy & Rosenheim, Melchor & Simpson, Winecoff & Co, Bowyer & Moffitt, D Freeman & Son, R L Steele, Coffin & Worth, A Earnheart, Tomlinson, Lane & Co, R W Allison, of interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12.—Schrs. Alamo and G. W. Davis from New York. Monsoon and Old Zack from Philadelphia. 13.—Schr. S. Morris Waln from New York. 14.—Brigs Wellingsly and Ocean Queen from Boston; Schrs. Piedmont, Olive, Jonas Smith, Sarah, and Napoleon from New York, Alexope from Philadelphia. 15.—Brig David Duffle from New York; Schr. Harrison Price from ditto.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 21.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	10½ a 11	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	12	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 75
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	22½
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8½ cents

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—No change of consequence in Produce. Cotton sells at 12 for old Crop. Flour 4½ to 5½. Corn 60 to 65. Oats 30 to 35. Bacon 10½ to 11. Beeswax 22½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 90, prices fluctuating. Tar 1 85. Bacon 10 to 12½. Corn 80 to 85. Fayetteville Flour 6 50 to 6 75. River Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 8 50, Wide 5 00, Scantling 4 00. Mill Timber 6 00 to 7 00, Shipping do. 9 00 to 10 00.

At Cheraw, two bales new Cotton sold at 11 50 and 11 63. Bacon plenty at 9 cents. Corn 45, supply large.

At New York, Cotton is firm; sales limited. Southern Flour firm at $6. Corn 62 to 64.

At Charleston, Cotton 10¼ to 12½. Bacon 8 to 9. Flour 5 00 to 6 00.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,775,158 bales, against 1,091,257 last year.

A CARD.

TO THE PATRONS OF LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Very cheap Instruction in Dancing and Waltzing, &c.

MONSIEUR BOSSIEUX, (from Richmond, Va.,) respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he expects to be at their service in the course of a week or ten days, as he will close his tuition at the Young Ladies' Seminary here (Raleigh,) this week. He presents his respects to his old patrons.

The price of Tuition, and other arrangements of the School, will be made known in the next advertisement.

Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1847.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats; Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

Daily Expected, per Steamer Evergreen,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1848.

30 GROSS Blum and Son's Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1848, just received and for sale at the Proprietors' prices, by the gross or dozen, where a constant supply will be kept on hand for the trade. Early orders are solicited by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE, Agents,

Hay st., nearly opposite Post Office.

Sept. 20, 1847. 81-6w

Washington and New Orleans

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE Subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of twenty per cent. upon the Subscriptions will be required on the first day of October next, and another payment of twenty per cent. on the twentieth day of October next, to meet the demands of the Assignee, who is rapidly progressing in the construction of the line.

The money may be paid to Duncan G. McRae, Esq., Fayetteville, North Carolina.

B. B. FRERCH,
W. W. SEATON, } Trustees.
DANIEL GOLD,

Washington, Sept. 1, 1847.

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday, September 29, 1847, and continue sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D. LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture Fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5 00. Graduation, $15 00.

CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.

New Haven, Aug. 1847. 81-5w-pd

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

To be drawn in October, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$35,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 64, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, October 9, 1847.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $35,000, 1 of 13,000, 1 of 9,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,260, 40 prizes of 1,000, 60 of 400, 114 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

September 19, 1847. 81-tdpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Boon & Davis *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.

Sampson Boon *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Oliver K. Tuton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear before the Justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why said land shall not be condemned to be sold to satisfy the said Plaintiff's debt and interest, and all accruing costs.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 72d year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt.,
Nov. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Dear Sir: I hereby certify that one year ago last June, I was violently attacked with a cold and cough, with a lame side and stomach, and was not free from a cough during that summer. In December following my cough increased to an alarming extent, so that during that winter I lost about thirty-five pounds of flesh, and physicians with whom I advised, could give me no relief. It was thought by all that I should never recover. As my good fortune would have it, in March following, after suffering exceedingly through the winter, I heard of the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by way of a friend who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article, and was inclined by him to make a trial of it myself, and no words can express my obligations to that friend for thus recommending this article to me, and at the critical moment he did, for I had not taken up one bottle before I was completely cured, and from that day to this have not been troubled with a cough. I can cheerfully recommend it to all, as being a remedy of great value, hoping others may be induced to use it, and thus become convinced of its merits, and perhaps saved from the fatal grasp of consumption.

FREEMAN NOYES.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by **Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.**

BOOK STORE AND BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner) next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Kirkham's, Adams', and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers; nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Phylosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pennock's Greece and Rome; Andrew and Stodarth's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. do; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Parter's Reader; Lee's Phylosophy; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentatation Books: The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months) assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

GRECIAN LANDSCAPE PAINTING.

Room at the house of Mr. A. P. Hart, next door to State Bank.

Open from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M

WM. G. ANDERSON begs leave to call the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place to this new and beautiful style of Painting, which he proposes to teach. He will also take pleasure in exhibiting, at his Room, a collection of Paintings executed by himself and pupils.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville are cordially invited to call and examine the Paintings.

Please read the following:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2, 1847.

We, the undersigned, having completed a course of Lessons in Grecian Landscape Painting, (taught by W. G. Anderson) take pleasure in expressing our entire satisfaction with the progress we have made in this art under his instruction, and can truly say that our highest expectations have been realized, and would recommend all (even those who fancy they have no talent for Drawing or Painting) to give him a trial, and we feel confident in assuring them they will not regret it. The simplicity of the style, and the ease with which it is acquired, brings it within the scope of even the smallest child, while the pictures when completed, are not surpassed in elegance by the most finished pieces of other styles.

R. K. DRANE,
H. S. KELLY,
J. J. HOLDREDGE,
JOHN DE FORREST,
A. T. McCALLUM,
JAMES McGARY,
JOS. WILKINSON,
E. W. MOORING,
S. J. CARROL,
JOHN T. SHAW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16. 81-tf

Dr. Kuhl's Medicines:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES:

DYSPEPSIA, general debility, decline, diseases of the skin, of the liver, of the lungs, coughs, Fever and Ague, bilious affections, etc. Price, qt. bottles, $2 50; pint do. $1 50.

DEPURATIVE POWDER.

For Fever and Ague, Bilious Affections, Inflammatory Diseases, Gravel, Worms, Head-Ache or Megrim, Fullness of the Head, Dimness of Sight; &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. Price 50 cts. per box.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,

for gonorrhœa, gleet, fluor albus, gravel, etc. Price per bottle, $1 25 and $2 50.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Letter from J. R. Callum, Esq., Milton, N. C.

DR. KUHL: *Dear Sir:* Your Medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially, is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home. Yours respectfully,

J. R. CALLUM.

Milton Drug Store, Aug. 14, 1847.

AGENTS.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville.
DUGALD McDUGALD, Moore Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-9w

NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

David C. Lilly *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thos. Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

Plea,—fully administered and no assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of the said Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill; Rich'd Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, Wm. Tomlinson, Jno. Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson 2d, James Tomlinson 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sidney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, (tenant by the courtesy) and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert, Caroline, William and Mary Jane Hill: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said heirs to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, and show cause, if any, why the real estate of the said Thomas Waddill shall not be liable for said Judgment and costs.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 81-6w

NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

James S. Turner and David C. Lilly, *vs.* Edmund Thompson, Stephen Prichard and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Edmund Thompson and Stephen Prichard and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of **GOODS** in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES,

Gold and silver l'Epine ditto: Patent Vertical do: Verge do: Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mohair Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Slides; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Snaps; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; Bone do; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78tf

NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—
New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Berzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do Rock Alum do.
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
200 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 29, 1847. 59tf

GREAT
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Dry Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

[illegible] Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER.

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned [illegible] to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best [illegible].

Mr. B. returns his [illegible] for the liberal patronage [illegible].

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in the art [illegible] instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished [illegible].

For further [illegible] door West of Biggs's Hotel.

[illegible] The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the [illegible], plates, cases, chemicals, [illegible] kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms.

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847.

MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches,
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES,
Steamer COTTON PLANT,
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
[illegible],
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, [illegible] late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan [illegible] 17 inches water. [illegible] business with regularity and despatch in all stages of the water. They have [illegible] the Henrietta Company [illegible] freights to the tariff [illegible] of the Boating [illegible] to reduce the freights and [illegible] forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more [illegible].

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place [illegible]—all other charges made at each place.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter exact [illegible] freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any [illegible] in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 33tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of **CHAIRS** Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Towelling; bleh'd and brown Shirtings; brown and bleh'd Drills; plaid Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D Laines; French do; Orleans Cloth; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpacas; plaid and satin stripe do; plain and col'd dress Silks; 7 apron do; French, English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Superfine and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

☞ The above Stock embraces every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 7, 1847. 79-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Building, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see [illegible].

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

[illegible]

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

[illegible]

[illegible]'s Thrashing Machines.

[illegible] Davidson, Guilford [illegible]

HALL & HALL.

Received per Steamer Evergreen,
35 HHDS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
[illegible]
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

RAILROAD OR NO RAILROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

[illegible]

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

[illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible]

J. C. T.
34tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the re[illegible] persons that have been [illegible] Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to [illegible] to introduce them to the public [illegible] convenience of attending Physicians [illegible] is of no small importance [illegible].

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. [illegible] to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require time to test its efficacy; [illegible] few hours. From a constant [illegible] of this medicine for the past [illegible] years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and he announces it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1819.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

National Loan Fund
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A SAVINGS BANK for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000.

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums,) of about $185,000,—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st., N. Y.)

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chairman	Samuel S. Howland, Esq
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Samuel M. Fox, Esq
Jas. Boorman, Esq.	Wm. Van Hook, Esq
Geo. Barclay, Esq.	C. Edw. Habicht, Esq

EDWARD T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall street, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the U. States and B. N. A. Colonies.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1847. 71-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE [illegible] now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Chaises, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for [illegible] style and finish, and durability, [illegible] any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash or approved Notes.

Having [illegible] first rate Smiths, we are prepared to [illegible] in the above line on [illegible].

We warrant all our Work to be of good material [illegible] for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

150,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

All convenient to Lumber River, and convenient to Landing, from which a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or W. W. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

A GREAT BARGAIN
IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.
Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!
Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and agreeably, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for the genuine article.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

☞ For sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists, Clinton, N. C.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleh'd Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber, having taken the stand lately occupied by Sears & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved styles, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1847.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.
Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1847.

Gabriel Russel and wife Mary, Claxton Steed and wife Nancy, William Ingram and wife Lenora, Joel Hearne, and Stephen Hearne, *vs.* Thomas Hearne and wife Disey, George Hearne, The heirs at Law and distributees of Devy Partin, dec'd, whose names are unknown to the Petitioners, and Rowland Harris and Elizabeth.

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, as to the Defendants, they not being inhabitants of this State, that they may come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held at Troy, on the 1st Monday in October next, and shew cause (if any they have) why the negro property belonging to the Estate of Deve Hearne shall not be sold for division and partition, otherwise a decree will be made at said Court to sell the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in July, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 76-6w

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE Subscriber offers his remaining stock of **Dry Goods and Groceries** at New York prices. Call soon, if you wish good bargains, as I expect to close in a few days. All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN C. DYE.
August 20, 1847. 77-tf

Also for sale, a second-hand Pedlar Wagon and Buggy;—good as new.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH,
Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 5½ A. M., arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days, in advance* of Travellers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

From Petersburg to Baltimore,	$7 50
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	3 00
" Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line,	3 00

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays*, a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. C. W. Gunnell, (which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond,) and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond, to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 71-3m

J. N. BAIRD.
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69-tf

Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, and now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

Mr. Obadiah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.
June 10, 1847. 70-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of **FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS**, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

EDUCATION.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,
A School for Boys,
At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils, the limited number. They have been erected specially for their present purpose, and contain all the conveniences found in similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its salubrity and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres, 20 of which are a grove of Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space for the appropriate recreations and amusements of Youth. The course of instruction embraces every branch from the elements of an English education to a thorough preparation for the Sophomore or Junior classes of College, or for Mercantile life. The system of instruction in the Classics is a modification of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and his effort will be to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline. All the accomplishments consistent with a christian institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical Education is systematized by regular periods for exercise, and the character of the exercise is adapted to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine all its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visiters pass a day in the School, and notice its management in every detail. Parents from the South passing through Baltimore and wishing to place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, which it is thought will furnish all the advantages of instruction and climate which can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months—vacation in April and October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, many of whom have sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane, } Wilmington, N. C.
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John H. Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen,
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded as desired, by addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of the improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand [illegible] pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. [illegible] Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell Co., T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Urah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73-[illegible]

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—Those who wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions July Term, 1847.

G. S. Hubbard *vs.* Alexander May.
Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 77-6w

DR. LE ROY'S
VEGETABLE
Universal PILLS.
Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become *celebrated* for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of Chronic or Lingering Complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle, and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward be willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel Complaints they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under that dreadful complaint for years.

In Habitual Costiveness they are decidedly superior to any medicine ever brought before the public and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypocondriacal Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet Nervous Irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

As an Anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich, corner of Liberty Street, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1847. 58-6m